

BLOCKADE RUNNERS MAKE FORTUNE

More Than Six Firms Engaged In The Trade, and American House Agents Are Selling Goods.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Sun has the following cable from London: The Chief of the Japanese press says that despite the Japanese precautions Chinese junk continue to smuggle provisions into Port Arthur. The latest junk to arrive got into the port on Nov. 1, while a bombardment was in progress. A shell exploded within a few feet of her as she was passing Tiger's Tail. The junk was laden with supplies bought from an American agent by the Russian consul at Tientsin.

More than six firms are making vast fortunes by running the blockade. Ordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of the warships. Special guards have been posted on the banks the whole length of the canal.

BODIES IN POND.

Mother and Daughter Both Drowned in Maine Town.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 8.—News reached the Commercial today of the drowning at Lee early in the morning of Mrs. Charles C. Burke, aged about 45 years, and her daughter, June, aged about 20. Both were pulled from the water before life was extinct but vigorous work on the part of the rescuers failed to resuscitate them. It was the impression that the daughter had lost her life in trying to prevent her mother from carrying out her plan to commit suicide.

From the meagre reports at hand, it is believed that Mrs. Burke, brooding over domestic troubles, had become temporarily deranged and had arisen early this morning and without alarming her family had gone to the dam of the mill pond not far from her home and thrown herself into the water. It is presumed that the daughter must have discovered her mother's absence soon after she had left the house, and been able to follow the tracks of the footsteps in the light snow that had fallen. It is not known what she did, but it is supposed that either in attempting to prevent her mother from attempting to suicide or in endeavoring to pull her body from the water, she too, lost her life in the pond.

Mr. Burke, it is understood, discovered the absence of the two and followed them also to the pond, and obtaining assistance had endeavored to rescue his wife and daughter, but it was too late, for both expired in spite of the vigorous means applied to revive them. The family is a prominent one in Lee.

Vesuvius and Etna.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time. When one is most violent, the other is most quiet.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

An Episode of the Decline of Dueling

(Original.)

Prior to the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton dueling was the prevailing method of settling personal difficulties in America, even in the northern states. One evening at the close of the eighteenth century a young man stopped at a tavern in New York and was sitting in the taproom dreamily looking at the embers in the great open fireplace when one of a number of men drinking and smoking at the tables—a fellow with a bad eye and a crafty look on his face—began to make remarks about him in so loud a tone that he could not fail to hear them. Nevertheless the stranger endured them for a time without retort, then got up and started to leave the room, whereupon the man who had insulted him suddenly put out his foot and the stranger fell sprawling on the floor. The fallen man, still apparently unwilling to notice the offense, arose and proceeded on his way to another room.

He had not been there long before a young man of pleasing appearance entered and addressed him.

"You are apparently a stranger here," he said, "and need a friend. The man who has insulted you is notorious for picking quarrels, and when he finds his antagonist one who is likely to get the better of him he invariably finds some adroit method of getting out of the difficulty. I am anxious for a pretext to fight him. Why, I don't care to explain, except to say that it is a matter of the heart. I have recently returned from a long absence in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, and though I immediately recognized this man—Amos Stringfellow—he doesn't recognize me. On account of the lady in the case I would not like to quarrel with him on my own account, nor would he permit me to do so. Your affair is my opportunity. You seem to be averse to fighting him yourself. Therefore I would ask your permission to act as your champion."

The speaker drew forth a card on which was printed his name, Horace George Herrick. In return he received one from the stranger, Henry Pinckney.

"I am not averse to fighting the fellow," Pinckney said. "We of the south usually settle such matters under the code. But in my case there is a reason why I should not. My father killed a friend in a duel and suffered so from remorse that he exacted a promise from me never to engage in one myself."

Herrick pleaded with Pinckney for permission to represent him. Pinckney was unwilling to stand in so unpleasant a fight, but at last consented, declaring that in case Herrick fell he would throw aside his scruples and

PREMIER LAURIER WILL GO SOUTH FOR HEALTH.

His Physical Condition Is Due to the Strain Incident to the Recent Election.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—It is announced from Ottawa that Premier Laurier is again in poor health, and early next week he will go to the southern states in the hope of regaining his strength. He will probably return to Canada before February, when Parliament will be called. The premier's physical condition is due to hard work in the recent campaign.

E. J. Flynn, leader of the conservative party in Quebec, has issued a manifesto setting forth that no opposition candidates will be put in the field for the Quebec Legislature, and that every government candidate will, therefore, be elected by acclamation on Nov. 27. The manifesto charges Premier Parent and his ministers with attempting to stifle discussion and obtain a verdict at the polls reflecting the federal vote of a week ago.

It says that the government's action in dissolving the Legislature at this time is unconstitutional and against the public interest, and that the opposition can best serve the interests of the province and maintain the dignity of its institutions by declining to enter the contest. For the first time in the history of Canada representative parliamentary government will be practically suspended when the Legislature is called together in February next. To the left of the speaker there will be only empty seats.

GUARDING BALTIC FLEET.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken By Officials at Port Said.

Port Said, Egypt, Nov. 8.—The Russian consul general at Cairo and the naval attaché of Russia at Constantinople have arrived here in connection with the expected arrival of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of the warships. Special guards have been posted on the banks the whole length of the canal.

Death at Gouldsville.

Gouldsville, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Jane McLure, wife of Barnabas Mayo, died yesterday afternoon. The funeral will be held from her late home tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. E. M. Sharp of Northfield, officiating, with burial in the cemetery at Moretown Common. She leaves a husband and one daughter, Mrs. Strong. The deceased was born in Moretown 72 years ago and lived there the greater part of her life until she moved to this place nine years ago.

LOYALTY OF JAPANESE

Readiness of the Soldiers to Die For Their Country.

DO NOT CARE FOR LIVES

Baron Suyematsu Says Japanese Have Been Taught That Duty and Honor Demand Readiness to Sacrifice Life in Times of Peril.

Baron K. Suyematsu, Japan's foremost statesman and financier, tells in the New York American why the Japanese soldier is ever ready to lay down his life for his country:

Why is the love of country so strong in the Japanese? How is it that he who knows how to fight and does fight like a lion in battle is capable of expressing the tenderest sentiments? What is the moral code of Japan? Why is it that the Japanese soldiers do not seem to care for their lives at all, but attack their enemy with a reckless daring which surpasses that of any other soldier? Is it his religion which teaches him contempt of death?

These are questions which I am asked to answer every day, and I shall in these lines try to lay clear to my readers the main traits of the character of the Japanese.

First of all I owe it to my countrymen, who are fighting so bravely against the armies of the east, to state emphatically that it is not contempt of death taught by Buddhism which makes them ready to lay down their lives for their country at any time.

The principles of Japanese ethics are nowhere better expressed than in an imperial decree which in 1890 was sent to all Japanese schoolteachers. The mikado in this calls the attention of the teachers to the fact that the rules which he gives in the official decree are the very same which his ancestors for centuries tried to implant in their subjects, which have been recognized as the fundamental principles of ethics in Japan for many generations. The most important paragraph of this imperial decree reads:

It is our wish that you, our loyal subjects, at all times honor and obey your parents and love your brothers and sisters. Men and wife should live together in peace and love. Be faithful to your friend. Practice self sacrifice and self possession.

Be just and honest in all your dealings. Be merciful. Do what you can to help science and education. Be peace loving. Educate your minds and try to reach perfection in everything.

Always think of the commonwealth and spread light among your neighbors by good deeds. Watch over the constitution of the country and obey its laws.

Be ready to sacrifice all your life, your property, when danger threatens your country. Always remember that you owe your country everything and that you should exert all your influence to further its interests.

In giving these rules the mikado solemnly promised to keep them himself and made the same promise for his successor.

This decree of the mikado is read to the children in all the schools of Japan on the three great national holidays, Jan. 1, Feb. 11 and the mikado's birthday.

Religion is not taught in the Japanese public schools, as the instruction of it has always been left to the parents, but every child must attend the public schools regularly and is only excused in cases when this is absolutely necessary, and how strictly this is adhered to is proved by the statistics from 1901 to 1902, which show that during that year 5,990,026 children (3,117,486 boys and 2,872,540 girls) attended the public schools regularly, while the total number of children who for some reason or other did not attend was only 81,840.

It is the young men who have been educated in these schools who are now fighting in Manchuria, and it is absolutely unjust to speak of them, as has often been done in both the European and American press, as fanatical barbarians. It is a great mistake to think that they do not value their lives at all.

The Japanese soldier values his life as highly as the soldier of any other nation, but he would never think of hesitating when asked to sacrifice it for his country or emperor, because he has always been taught that duty and honor demands that he be ready to sacrifice it when his country is in danger.

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IT'S A WONDERFUL REMEDY

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Local Druggists Guarantee Its Efficacy or Make No Charge

We want everybody suffering from any disorder of the stomach, bowels or liver to call at our store and get a full size bottle of "Seven Barks"—the great German stomach and liver regulator. As an evidence of good faith, we ask a deposit of 50 cents—but if after taking according to directions, the remedy does not accomplish all that is claimed, return the empty or partly used bottle and your money will be cheerfully handed back.

We could not afford to make a guarantee of this kind, were we not positive of our position. "Seven Barks" is not an unfried remedy. It has been on the market for 35 years with astonishing success.

There is no remedy on earth that keeps its friends longer than "Seven Barks." There are thousands of American families never without a bottle, nor have they been without for 20 years. Grandmothers, mothers and children are all enthusiastic in their praise. Don't postpone calling for a bottle. You will not regret it.

Red Cross Pharmacy,
160 North Main St. Barre, Vermont.

Education of soldiers and sailors in an imperial decree issued in 1882, which reads in part:

Know, therefore, soldiers, that we are your supreme war lord. You are our arms and legs, and you must guard your sovereign as you guard your heads and necks. Only in this manner can the right understanding between us exist. Whether we shall be able to protect and guard our empire and prove ourselves worthy of the blessings of heaven and the glorious deeds of our ancestors depends upon whether you fulfill your duties as soldiers. If our glorious empire should crumble into dust the disgrace will be yours. But if you preserve the warlike spirit among yourselves, then we will divide the honors with you. If you fulfill all your duties and use all your force for the preservation of our empire then our people shall always enjoy all the blessings of peace, and the sun of our empire shall become the light of the world. We have full confidence in you, soldiers, and shall now give you further general orders.

Then follows a number of rules concerning the duties of a soldier, and the men are instructed to be loyal, brave, faithful, obedient and temperate. Both officers and soldiers are taught this decree until they know it by heart.

These lines will, I hope, serve to explain many things concerning our soldiers which have not heretofore been understood. To be a soldier or a sailor in our navy means, of course, to be prepared for all sorts of hardships, and all our men are fully satisfied with their lot under all circumstances, and their only desire is to do their full duty.

Before I close I should like to say a few words concerning our patriotism. The word patriotism recalls immediately to the mind of every Japanese three words—emperor, dynasty and nation—and these three are absolutely inseparable and combined represent the highest idea which he can conceive. Between the people and its ruler is the most perfect understanding, and this is not strange when it is remembered that the dynasty in Japan has never changed.

Civil wars, the curse of so many other nations, are unknown in our history. There have of course been smaller disagreements and misunderstandings; but these have always been insignificant and have soon disappeared.

Our race has always remained pure, and we have never intermarried with foreigners. Only few of our people have emigrated, and all our ancestors are buried among us, with the only exception of the warriors who have fallen in foreign countries or the very few who have died while traveling abroad.

Furthermore, we have never suffered from invasions of foreign enemies. Our great invasion which was planned by the Mongols in the thirteenth century failed very much in the same manner as Philip's attempt to conquer Great Britain with his "grand armada."

For all these reasons the heart of every Japanese fills with pride as soon as his country is mentioned. And therefore, not because he does not value his own life, he is ever ready to die like a hero on the battlefield and attempt even the impossible.

Underground Peril For Sparrows.

Slap! bang! came something against the forward panes of the head car of an express train in the New York subway bound downtown the other day at Cathedral parkway, says the New York World.

"Somebody in the subway throwing stones," said a passenger.

"No," said a guard; "English sparrows. There are a lot of them in the subway. They come in at the entrances along the Boulevard and at Manhattan street, and the trains drive the poor things up and down the ditch till they get rattled and are struck by a train and killed. Too bad, but it can't be helped."

Korea's Calendar.

In Korea two years of every three have twelve months each of twenty-nine or thirty days. The third year has thirteen months, with 355 days.

6,500 BUSHELS OF POTATOES

A Successful Morristown Experiment

BY L. B. BOYNTON.

He Gives the Story of His Big Potato Field—Raising Potatoes on the Maine Plan.

Nearly every one in Vermont is acquainted with L. B. Boynton of Morristown, who has been in the maple sugar business and fruit business for several years and when he started in to raise potatoes here in Lamoille county on plans used in the great potato counties in Maine, nearly every one said it could not be done, says the Morristown correspondent in the Burlington Free Press.

All eyes have been turned on Mr. Boynton's potato patch watching for the outcome. In a personal interview Mr. Boynton gives the following: "For the past three years I have been interested in the seed potato business having sold the product from Aroostook county through the southern states, and from my constant association with the large seed men and planters in the several states, I learned that they were growing their crop on phosphate alone, using the highest grade and from 800 to 1200 pounds to the acre. From observation at our highland farm during the past few years in the several towns in this part of Lamoille county and from the average potato crops produced I became satisfied that by applying the same rules as those used in Maine the potato business could be carried on here producing practically the same results.

My experiment this season has been on two upland farms which I owned in the south part of Morristown. These farms were what might be called abandoned farms, the soil in the poorest condition for successful potato growing. According to the Maine rules the land should be in good state of cultivation when stocked down, heavy in clover and after standing in greenwood one to two years. When plowed up in the fall there should be a good crop of clover or vetch plowed under. Of the land which I have used about 75 per cent was greenwood with nothing but the "run out" sod to plow under.

"It has become a settled fact beyond question by all experiment stations that nothing but the very best healthy seed should be planted to successfully grow potatoes. I secured my seed through a friend in Aroostook county costing me laid down at my farm, \$1.55 per bushel and I used about 12 bushels to the acre. I used Green Mountain largely with half acre of Beauty of Hebron and Albion Rose, the latter being one of the very best varieties of the Rose family. I cut my seed from one to two eyes to the piece, clipping off the seed ends and feeding them to the hogs. After seed was out they were given a good coat of air slacked lime for protection against rot worms. In planting I used an Aspinwall planter putting the hills 13 inches apart and the rows three feet. I used 100 pounds of phosphate to the acre and the very best high grade Essex for potatoes and roots. One half of the phosphate was put in the row with the planter and the balance put on with a Stevens fertilizer a part broadcast and a part over the row. I should prefer having it placed over the row instead of broadcast.

"I commenced to cultivate between the rows about the time the potatoes were coming up and after they were all up from out to two inches I covered them up with a Riehfond disk cultivator as a protection against possible frost, to strengthen the vines and to delay the potato beetles in their work. During the season I went over them with a cultivator six times. When the vines were out of the ground six inches I started spraying them with a one horse sprayer, covering four rows at a time, the sprayer holding about 60 gallons. I was troubled with potato beetles only in small sections. I applied Paris green, one pound to the tank (60 gallons) at first without any apparent damage to the

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